

USDA



Nebraska Farm Service Agency

Producer News

July 2010

From the State Executive Director

What a year so far! We went from a cold, severe winter into spring and summer without any of Nebraska on the drought monitor. Contact your FSA office and get an acreage reporting appointment. When you complete your acreage report, get a photocopy to give to your crop insurance agent.



Dan Steinkruger
State Executive Director

Secretary Vilsack has committed to a general Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) signup this year. As I write this, dates have not been announced. The new CRP signup is implemented under the 2008 Farm Bill. USDA is still working to meet all of the environmental impact and regulatory requirements. As soon as we start signup, work with your FSA office to see how the new CRP works for you.

FSA is implementing the new livestock and disaster (including SURE) programs for 2008, 2009, and 2010. These programs require you to have crop insurance or NAP coverage. Risk is a primary factor in agriculture. I can see no reason why you would not pay a crop insurance premium or NAP fee to minimize your risk and make your operation eligible for full protection. This applies to annual crops, forage pasture and hay, fruit trees, grapes, vegetables and nursery. Be sure you have evaluated all of the USDA risk management programs as we look forward to 2011.

Crop Acreage Reporting Deadlines

Certification of crop acreage is a requirement to remain eligible for farm programs. All agricultural production acres on both cropland and non-cropland must be reported accurately. This includes all hayed and grazed land on non-cropland acres. The deadline to report small grains was June 30. The deadline to report feed grains and all other crops including Conservation Reserve Program acres, and

hayed or grazed land, is July 15, 2010. To receive credit for prevented planted acreage, producers must submit a timely acreage report and also complete a CCC-576, Notice of Loss, within 15 calendar days after the final planting date. Failed crop acreage must also be timely reported, and notice provided to FSA before disposition of the crop. NAP acreage must be reported by the earlier of July 15, 2010 or 15 days prior to disposition or harvest of the crop.

Producers are encouraged to certify timely to avoid costly late-filed fees. FSA may accept a late-filed certification as timely filed when the producer pays the cost of a farm visit to verify and determine physical existence of the crop or crop residue, measure crop acreage and determine crop use. The measurement service fees have increased in price significantly over the last couple of years and could result in hundreds of dollars for failing to report timely.

It is very important that producers report all acreage and intended uses accurately. While revisions can be made to an acreage report in most cases, reports of the intended use of the crop cannot be revised once certified.

Deadline to Certify ACRE Production Information is July 15

Producers that elected and enrolled farms into the Average Crop Revenue Election (ACRE) option of the Direct and Counter-Cyclical Program (DCP) in 2009 are reminded that they have until July 15, 2010 to complete their production certifications. This requirement involves completion of two certification forms (FSA-658), with production information for 2004 through 2008 to establish the farm benchmark yield, and 2009 actual production to calculate potential program benefits.

In addition to the certification of production, producers are required to retain production evidence that verifies the

information provided on the FSA-658. Examples of acceptable evidence include: 1) Crop Insurance loss records; 2) Crop Insurance APH data base records; 3) Sales records (buyer specific); and 4) Farm stored production records, appraisals, etc.

Producers participating in ACRE should contact their local FSA office to ensure all production reporting requirements have been met.

Signup for 2008 Crop Revenue Losses (SURE Program) Continues

The Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments Program (SURE) provides benefits for crop losses due to natural disasters. This program is revenue based which accounts for losses in both production quantity and quality, as well as price. Prior crop disaster programs dealt only with production losses and did not account for decreases in revenue. This program was authorized by the 2008 Farm Bill and is legislated through 2011. As of the end of MAY 2010, approximately \$30 million has been issued in SURE benefits to over 2,600 producers in Nebraska counties.

For the SURE program, a producer's "farm" includes all acres of all crops in all counties. To be eligible, a producer must have at least part of their "farm" located within a Secretarial disaster declared county, a contiguous county or you must have suffered at least a 50% loss of your actual production on the farm. To be eligible for payment, you must have suffered at least a 10% loss of production on at least one crop of economic significance in a declared or contiguous county.

This program does have a Risk Management Purchase Requirement which means that in order to receive benefits all crops of economic significance must have been covered by a crop insurance policy or through the Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP). For 2008, producers were allowed to "Buy-In" or pay an administrative fee to meet this requirement as the program was not legislated until after the sales closing dates for coverage purchases.

Signup for 2008 SURE benefits began January 4, 2010 and continues. No ending date has been announced at this time. Producers are encouraged to contact your county office to schedule an appointment. A SURE fact sheet is available on the National FSA Website at <http://www.fsa.usda.gov>.

Reporting Noninsured Crop Losses

If you've purchased Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) coverage, don't forget to file a timely notice of loss if you have one.

To be eligible for NAP assistance, you must notify the staff of your local county FSA office of any crop loss or damage within 15 days of the natural disaster occurrence, the date damage to the crop or loss of production becomes apparent to the farmer, the normal harvest date as established by FSA, or the final planting date, if the planting was prevented by a natural disaster.

Field visits may be required for a timely filed notice of loss. If so, they'll be scheduled, to the extent practical, within five calendar days of the date the notice of loss is filed.

If you are planning to destroy the crop prior to harvest, an inspection of the entire acreage must be completed before hand. Acreage destroyed without inspection and consent will not be eligible for NAP assistance.

If notice of loss is not filed timely, you may be determined ineligible for NAP payments for that specific crop loss. Late-filed notice of loss can only be approved if the cause of loss and extent of crop damage can be accurately assessed by FSA through a field visit.

The form CCC-576, Notice of Loss and Application for Payment, is used to document losses for NAP crops. The CCC-576 documents your notice of loss or damage to a NAP crop or commodity; an explanation of what has been done with the crop acreage or commodity; a record of production; and an application for NAP payment.

A separate CCC-576 must be filed for each crop and type, or variety of the crop, affected by a weather-related event or adverse natural disaster occurrence. Later weather events affecting the same crop must also be reported, but will be documented on the previously filed CCC-576. Part B of the CCC-576 is completed by the producer. An application for payment is not considered filed until all production information has been submitted, including appraisal data and production evidence, and agreed to in Part E of the CCC-576. Any producer having an interest in the crop or commodity may file a CCC-576. However, all producers on a unit are bound by the operator's filing or failure to file, unless the individual producers elect to timely file notice. The NAP Application for Coverage,

form CCC-471, must be filed by the applicable application closing date for the crop, and with the appropriate fees paid, in order for form CCC-576 to be approved by FSA.

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) Transition Incentives Program (TIP)

The Transition Incentives Program (TIP) was announced May 14, 2010 providing an opportunity for a retired or retiring owner or operator to transition their expiring CRP land to a beginning or socially disadvantaged (SDA) farmer or rancher for the purpose of returning some or all of the land to production using sustainable grazing and cropping production. The retired or retiring owner or operator is eligible to receive annual rental payments for up to 2 additional years beyond the contract expiration date provided that the land under the TIP is not being transitioned to a family member.

All or a portion of the land enrolled in a CRP contract that is scheduled to expire on or after September 30, 2010 is eligible for the TIP. CRP contracts that expired after June 18, 2008 may also be eligible to participate.

Signup for the TIP will begin 1 year before the date of the expiration of the CRP contract and end on September 30 of the year the contract expires.

An owner or operator must be a retired or retiring farmer or rancher on land under a CRP contract and agree to sell, have a contract to sell, or long-term lease the land to a beginning or SDA farmer or rancher by October 1 of the year the CRP contract expires. An approved conservation plan must be developed and implemented that meets acceptable standards for sustainable grazing or crop production methods.

The beginning or SDA farmers and ranchers participating in the TIP may re-enroll eligible land under CRP's continuous signup provisions including the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP). Also, the beginning or SDA farmer or rancher may be eligible to enroll in the Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP) or the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) provided all eligibility requirements are met and begin the certification process under the Organic Foods Production Act of 1990.

County Committee Election Process

The election of agricultural producers to Farm Service

Agency (FSA) county committees is important to ALL farmers and ranchers with large or small operations. County Committee (COC) members are a critical component of the operations of FSA. They help deliver FSA farm programs at the local level. Farmers and ranchers who serve on committees help with the decisions necessary to administer the programs in their counties. They work to make FSA agricultural programs serve the needs of local producers. Committees provide local input on commodity price support loans and payments; conservation program; incentive, indemnity and disaster payments; and emergency programs. FSA committees operate within official regulations designed to carry out federal laws.

Election Period – The nomination period of specific areas conducting a COC election in each county begins June 15, 2010. Request nomination forms from the local USDA Service Center or obtain online at www.fsa.usda.gov under Newsroom, then select County Committee Elections under Related Topics. The election form is available under Election Material.

Nominations – To become a nominee for the County Committee, eligible individuals must sign nomination form FSA-669A. Agricultural producers who participate or cooperate in an FSA program may be nominated for candidacy for the committee. Individuals may nominate themselves or others as a candidate. Additionally, organizations representing minority and women farmers or ranchers may nominate candidates. Producers wishing to be a nominee must reside in the county or multi-county jurisdiction in the Local Administrative Area that is conducting an election.

Who Can Vote – Agricultural producers of legal voting age can vote if they participate or cooperate in any FSA program. A person who is not of legal voting age but supervises and conducts the farming operations of an entire farm can also vote.

August 2, 2010 – Last day to file nomination forms at the local USDA Service Center.

November 5, 2010 – Ballots mailed to eligible voters.

December 6, 2010 – Last day to return voted ballots to the USDA Service Center or be postmarked.

Requesting LDP Benefits

With commodity prices dropping, producers need to start considering options which involve the possibility of loan deficiency payments. Producers must use the CCC-633

EZ which is a two-part form with multiple pages available to the producer to request loan deficiency payments. The CCC-633 EZ:

- Page 1 includes terms and conditions, and serves as your intention to request and receive LDP benefits. This must be filed before the loss of beneficial interest in the crop.
- Page 2 is the applicable LDP request for feed grains, minor oilseeds, honey and pulses.
- Page 3 is applicable to cotton.
- Page 4 is the applicable request for wool, mohair and unshorn pelts.

Page 1 indicates your agreement to receive LDP benefits before losing beneficial interest. Many producers file this page earlier in the year or prior to harvest. However, it must be filed before you lose beneficial interest.

Depending on your commodity, pages 2 through 4 of the CCC-633 EZ must be completed to request the actual LDP benefit. The LDP rate will be based on the earlier of the date beneficial interest is lost or the LDP request date; unless you requested date of delivery.

The CCC-633 EZ must be completed to receive LDP benefits. Since the CCC-633 EZ (with a print date of 07-31-09) will be the only LDP form accepted, both pages of the form must be received in the office in order to receive your LDP. Remember, page 1 must be filed before losing beneficial interest in the applicable crop. All producers are encouraged to submit the page 1 agreement of the CCC-633 EZ for each crop year whether they plan to subsequently request a loan, LDP, or do nothing. Contact your local county office for more specifics regarding the form's use.

FSA Farm Loans Available

Direct Operating Loans and Farm Ownership Loans – Farmers and Ranchers may obtain up to \$300,000 for their operation. This includes annual operating and family living expenses, machinery, or breeding livestock purchases, refinance most operating type debts and real estate improvements or repairs for operating loans. Producers can also obtain up to \$300,000 to purchase real estate and real estate improvements or repairs. The interest rate as of June 1, 2010 is 3.125 percent for Operating Loans and 5.125 percent for Farm Ownership. Loans for real estate can be amortized for up to 40 years and for chattels up to 7 years.

Direct Farm Ownership Down Payment Loan Program – The purpose of the program is to provide credit for beginning farmers and ranchers and socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers to purchase real estate. The applicant must place 5% down; FSA will provide 45% of the purchase price up to a maximum of \$225,000. The balance of the purchase price will be obtained from a conventional lender or seller financing. The interest rate as of January 1, 2010 is 1.5% fixed for the term of the loan which will be 20 years for the down payment loan program. In order to qualify you must be a beginning farmer/rancher or a socially disadvantaged farmer/rancher. A beginning farmer/rancher must have been farming/ranching for at least 3 years and not more than 10 years. A beginning farmer/rancher cannot own real estate that exceeds 30% of the median farm size for the county. A socially disadvantaged applicant is one of a group whose members have been subjected to racial, ethnic, or gender prejudice because of his or her identity as a member of the group without regard to his or her individual qualities. SDA groups are women, African Americans, American Indians, Alaskan natives, Hispanics, Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders.

Guaranteed Operating Loans and Farm Ownership Loans – Farmers and ranchers may obtain up to \$1,112,000 in Guaranteed Farm Ownership and/or Farm Operating Loans. Funds can be used to purchase or enlarge a farm, refinance debt or for most operating uses. Under this program your local lender makes the loan and FSA provides a guarantee of up to 95% (depends on the circumstances) on the loan. This allows your local lender to continue to help you even if you are experiencing a decline in your financial condition. The interest rate is negotiated with the lender but should not exceed the interest rate charged to their average customers. You could qualify for Interest Assistance (4% rate reduction) if your cash flow and financial statements show the need. Loans for real estate can be amortized for up to 40 years and for chattel up to 7 years. Contact your local commercial lenders who participate in the guaranteed loan program. Local FSA Service Centers have lists of participating lenders.

Loan Programs for Socially Disadvantaged Farmers

FSA has a number of loan programs available to assist applicants to begin or continue in agriculture production. Loans are available for operating type loans and/or purchase or improvements of farms or ranches.

While all qualified producers are eligible to apply for these loan programs, the FSA has provided priority funding for members of socially disadvantaged applicants. A socially disadvantaged applicant is one of a group whose members have been subjected to racial, ethnic or gender prejudice because of his or her identity as members of the group without regard to his or her individual qualities. For purposes of this program, socially disadvantaged groups are women, African Americans, American Indians, Alaskan Natives, Hispanics, Asian Americans, and Pacific Islanders. If producers or their spouses believe they would qualify as socially disadvantaged, they should contact their local FSA office for details. FSA loans are only available to applicants who meet all the eligibility requirements and are unable to obtain the needed credit elsewhere.

Farm Storage Facility Loan Program Available to Build or Upgrade on Farm Commodity Storage Facilities

Effective August 17, 2009, changes to the Farm Storage Facility Loan (FSFL) Program were implemented in accordance with the 2008 Farm Bill. These changes include increases to the maximum FSFL loan amount, longer loan repayment terms, and the inclusion of hay, biomass, and fruit and vegetables as eligible FSFL commodities. This low interest loan program is available to producers of eligible commodities to help build or upgrade their on-farm commodity storage and handling facilities. Some of the program details include:

- Eligible commodities such as:
 - Corn, grain sorghum, rice, soybeans, oats, peanuts, wheat, barley or minor oilseeds harvested as whole grain
 - Corn, grain sorghum, wheat, oats or barley harvested as other-than whole grain
 - Pulse crops – lentils, small chickpeas and dry peas
 - Hay
 - Renewable biomass
 - Fruits (including nuts) and vegetables – cold storage facilities
- The maximum loan amount is 85% of the net cost of the facility, not to exceed \$500,000 per loan.
- The loan term will be for 7, 10 or 12 years depending on the loan amount.
- The interest rate will be fixed for the term of the loan. The interest rate for FSFLs approved in June 2010 will be 3.0% for a 7 year term; 3.625% for a 10 year term; and 3.875% for a 12 year term.
- A down payment of 15% is required.

- Producers are required to carry property insurance on the storage facility and also crop insurance for the term of the loan.
- Loans over \$50,000 require real estate to be taken for security.
- Eligible bushel capacity is limited to 2 years of production minus the applicant's current available storage, (except fruit and vegetable storage facilities are limited to 1 year of production minus the applicant's current available storage).
- There is a \$100 non-refundable application fee per applicant.
- Eligible facilities include conventional grain bins designed for whole grain storage; oxygen limiting structures designed for whole grain wet storage and silage; concrete bunker silos; flat storage structures designed for whole grain, hay, or biomass storage; and cold storage buildings designed for fruit and vegetable storage. Permanently affixed handling and drying equipment, safety equipment (ex. ladders), electrical equipment, concrete foundations, site preparation, materials and paid labor, are also eligible.
- Used equipment, portable dryers, scales, structures of temporary nature, or structures used for commercial purposes are not eligible.
- Construction of the storage facility cannot begin until after the FSFL application has been submitted to FSA and the loan has been approved.

Producers are encouraged to contact their local FSA office for additional information about the Farm Storage Facility Loan Program.

Permanent Disaster Programs

The 2008 Farm Bill enacted a set of disaster programs that affect producers in Nebraska. These programs are referred to collectively as the Supplemental Agriculture Disaster Assistance programs. The five programs are:

1. Supplemental Revenue Assistance Program (SURE)
2. Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP)
3. Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP)
4. Tree Assistance Program (TAP)
5. Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honey Bees, and Farm-Raised Fish (ELAP)

With the exception of the Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP), these programs require the purchase of at least a catastrophic risk protection (CAT) level of insurance on insurable crops and/or Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) coverage for non-insurable

crops. The requirement to obtain these coverage(s) applies to 2011 and future years, and the coverage must be purchased by the specific crop sales closing dates.

The application deadline dates for 2011 NAP crops are as follows:

- September 30, 2010 for fall-seeded annual crops (rye, wheat, and triticale)
- December 1, 2010 for apples, asparagus, cherries, grapes, honey, and plums
- March 15, 2011 for barley, oats, and spring-seeded vegetables, grass, mixed forage, sorghum forage, and alfalfa

Contact your local FSA office for additional details since program eligibility will be affected.

Sales Closing Dates for 2011 Coverage

There are several crops with crop insurance sales closing dates of September 30, 2010. The predominant crops in Nebraska affected by this date are winter wheat and rye.

The Pasture, Rangeland, Forage (PRF) pilot insurance program is available for all counties in Nebraska for 2011. The sales closing date for the PRF program is September 30, 2010. Producers of these crops should contact their crop insurance agent to obtain details about their crop insurance policy options in order to make an informed decision concerning whether to obtain coverage that will meet the 2011 disaster program eligibility requirements. NAP coverage for crops that are not insurable will be available at the local FSA Service Center. Contact your local insurance agent and your FSA Service Center as applicable for sales closing dates for any additional crops.

NAP Coverage Deadline

The Non-insured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) deadline is fast approaching. NAP is designed to reduce financial losses that occur when natural disasters cause a catastrophic loss of production or prevented planting of an eligible crop by providing coverage equivalent to catastrophic or "CAT" insurance.

September 1 is the final date for producers to apply for NAP coverage on crop year 2011 value loss crops, nursery crops, turf grass sod, Christmas trees and aquaculture.

September 30 is the final date for producers to apply for NAP coverage on crop year 2011 fall-seeded annual crops.

July 2010

March 15, 2011 is the final date for producers to apply for NAP coverage on crop year 2011 grasses, alfalfa, and mixed forage crops.

Producers who had coverage for 2010 NAP crops may choose to continue coverage on the same crops for 2011, if the applicable service fee is submitted by the application closing date. A new form CCC-471, Application for Coverage, is not required to be signed when applying for continuous coverage of the same crops.

Producers, who choose to add or delete a crop from the previous year's coverage or are changing crop shares, must file a new CCC-471, with signatures, and pay the applicable service fee by the application closing date.

Report of Production

For each NAP crop in which an acreage report is filed, a report of all production for that acreage is to be provided not later than the immediately subsequent crop year acreage report.

Except for grazed forage, controlled environment crops and value loss crops, production must be reported for any NAP crop acreage. Failure to report production by the production reporting deadline shall result in the disapproval of any CCC-576, Notice of Loss and Application for Payment, associated with the current year's production. Failure to report production could also result in adverse implications for future years approved yield calculations which could then cause ineligibility for NAP assistance on that crop.

Fruit and Vegetable Planting Flexibility

The planting of fruits and vegetables (FAVs) or wild rice (WR) on base acres enrolled in the Direct and Counter-Cyclical Program (DCP) or the Average Crop Revenue Election (ACRE) is prohibited unless the commodity is destroyed without benefit before harvest. FAV's and WR are considered "planted for harvest" at the time of planting. Producers participating in DCP or ACRE may plant the cropland that exceeds the farm's total base acres (referred to as "free acres"), to any commodity. FAV/WR plantings on base acres are allowed if the farm has a history of planting FAVs/WR or the producer has a history of planting the specific FAV(s) or WR. Contact the FSA Service Center that administers your farm to determine if either type of history applies (farm or producer) to your farm.

Failure to comply with FAV/WR provisions is a violation

of the CCC-509 (DCP or ACRE) contract. If FAVs are planted on base acres and the history exceptions don't apply, the acres in violation may be destroyed prior to harvest. FSA must be notified, a paid-for farm visit must be completed, and the participant must submit a revised FSA-578 acreage report. Compliance with FAV/WR provisions is critical in order to avoid severe payment reductions or possible termination of the 2010 DCP or ACRE contract.

Report Changes to Farming Operation

With signup having ended on June 1, 2010, for Direct and Counter-Cyclical Program (DCP) and the Average Crop Revenue Election (ACRE), changes that may affect any program determination for these contracts must be reported by all applicable producers. These changes include, (but are not limited to), ownership changes, producer changes, changes in crop share or interest, death of a producer, settlement of an estate, establishment of an entity including a trust or corporation, or changes in leasing arrangements on the farm. These changes must be reported by all applicable producers signing a revised 2010 DCP or ACRE contract (CCC-509) which reflects the change by no later than September 30, 2010. Failure to timely report changes and file a revised contract (CCC-509) may result in the loss of payments for all producers on the farm for the crop year under that contract. In such event, all producers on the contract shall refund to CCC payments received for the crop year, plus interest and the farm will be considered not enrolled in DCP or ACRE for that contract year.

Sodbuster/Wetland Regulations

The term "sodbusting" is used to identify the plowing up of erosion-prone grasslands for use as cropland. Sodbuster violations are unauthorized tillage practices on highly erodible lands that converted native vegetation such as rangeland or woodland, to crop production after Dec. 23, 1985.

Farmers and ranchers should be aware that if they use highly erodible land for crop production without proper conservation measures, they risk losing eligibility for benefits from USDA programs. Producers may also become ineligible if they plant an agricultural commodity on a wetland that was converted after December 23, 1985 or convert a wetland after November 28, 1990.

Before producers clear, plow or otherwise prepare areas

not presently under crop production for planting, they are required to file an AD-1026, indicating the area to be brought into production. If the Natural Resources Conservation Service indicates on a CPA-026 that the area will be highly erodible land, the producer will be required to develop and implement a conservation plan on the affected acreage, before bringing land into production.

In addition, producers and their affiliates have to file an AD-1026 in the FSA administrative or control county office before any farm program payments can be made. The AD-1026 is the producer's signed certification that highly erodible land conservation and wetland conservation provisions will not be violated.

Adjusted Gross Income (AGI)

USDA has a Memorandum of Understanding with the Internal Revenue Service that established an electronic information exchange process for verifying compliance with the AGI provisions for farm programs. Written consent will be required from each producer or payment recipient for the tax review process.

No actual tax data will be included in the report that IRS sends to FSA. The agreement ensures that payments are not issued to producers whose AGI exceeds certain limits.

Participants in CCC programs subject to average AGI rules must submit form CCC-927 (Individual) and/or CCC-928 (Legal Entity) to the Internal Revenue Service as soon as possible to avoid interruption of program benefits. These forms may be obtained from local FSA and NRCS offices.

Farm Reconstitutions

August 1, 2010 is the final date to request a division or combination of land constituted as a farm for FSA program purposes. This includes any division of land currently included in a multiple ownership farm. Producers should consider the fact that the farms enrolled in DCP or ACRE programs can request a reconstitution, but any payments already made for 2010 will need to be re-paid prior to approval. Producers affected will have 30 days from the time the reconstitution is approved to re-enroll the resulting farms in DCP or ACRE. Reconstitution requests must meet the FSA definition of a farm to be approved.

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Dates to Remember

July 5, 2010

Independence Day Observed. FSA Offices closed

July 15, 2010

Final acreage report date. All crops (including CRP) other than small grains

July 15, 2010

Final production reporting date for 2009 ACRE

August 1, 2010

Final date to request a farm reconstitution.

August 2, 2010

Deadline to return (postmark) COC election nomination form.

September 1, 2010

NAP final application date for 2011 value loss crops, nursery crops, turf grass sod, Christmas trees and aquaculture

September 6, 2010

Labor Day. FSA Offices closed

September 30, 2010

Deadline to notify FSA of DCP contract revisions (8/15-9/30)

September 30, 2010

NAP final application date for 2011 fall-seeded annual crops (rye, wheat, triticale)

USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer and lender. To file a complaint of discrimination, write: USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20250-9410 or call (800) 795-3272 (voice), or (202) 720-6382 (TDD)